Item 6 As stated earlier, with the swirler in place flame scanning may be more difficult. The B&W concept of having the flame scanner upstream of the lighter when viewed from the rotation of the combustion air increases the difficulty of flame scanning. Adding an additional site window, such as will occur when the swirlers are installed, might add to scanning limitations. However, this question will be quickly answered after the swirlers are installed on Unit 2. A decision can be delayed as to whether or not a second scanner should be installed on Unit 1 until after Unit 2 comes back on line.

Additional comments with reference to the B&W drawings:

1. B&W does not provide any detail of the back plate assembly. RJM Corporation, therefore, cannot make any critical analysis until that detail has been received. IPSC should not approve B&W's design until these details have been received and reviewed carefully. Also, radial support bars for the throat sleeve assembly and outer zone register assembly must be included in B&W's design.

2. RJM Corporation has no objection to B&W utilizing six segments instead of four as proposed by RJM Corporation, provided the ID, OD and butt gaps are sufficiently large to permit growth of the plate.

3. The attached drawing shows RJM's recommended method of mounting the back plate using two supports. This keeps the plate properly centered in the back plate assembly, prevents cocking, and allows the plate to grow without binding. If B&W is just installing segmented plates between two channels as the drawings seem to indicate IPSC can expect problems when the plates cock and bind due to thermal growth. Some form of centering support is required.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to give me a call.

Very truly yours,

Richard J. Monro
President

RJM/sv
ipscb&w.ltr
Enclosure